

El Paso's Rapid Growth
Official United States Census.
Population 1910.....39,279
Population 1900.....15,906
Population 1890.....10,338

EL PASO HERALD

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STATE LANDS CONVENTION PROBLEM

The Ultra Conservationists
Would Have It All Held
in Perpetuity.

BONUSES TO ROADS ADDS TO DIFFICULTY

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 25.—The Arizona constitutional convention is deliberating upon one of the most important bits of organic law making that can come before a public body such as this. It is the matter and manner of the disposition of state lands.

In the matter of public land, Arizona is peculiarly situated because of the great forest and Indian reservations, as well as the streams devoted to irrigation projects which lie within her border. All told, these take from the public domain some 20,000,000 of acres, much of it the finest timber and agricultural land in the southwest; one forest reserve being the greatest fine timber section known to exist anywhere in the world.

Bonuses Cause Trouble.

In addition to this land, the United States has heretofore granted many millions of acres of land to the railroads as bonuses, and these bonuses are now said to be at the bottom of the trouble which is racking the convention.

In the enabling act under which Arizona is entering the union as a state, there is provision for 2,250,000 acres of land to be devoted to the use of Yavapai and Pima counties alone as a means of raising the great bonded indebtedness of these counties, debts accumulated in assisting the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe railroads in building through those counties. Besides this, the state is entitled to four sections of land in every 36-40 school purposes.

On account of land grants to railroads and government reservations which of necessity lie in blocks for miles, much of this school land must be selected from other sections than those in which the allotment originally appeared. Because of this, there are about 3,000,000 acres of land belonging to the state which have not been selected. Therefore the state may go anywhere upon the public domain of Arizona not patented or reserved and select this land. It is this fact that causes a certain faction in favor of tying the state's hands so completely by constitutional provision that the state may sell none of its land during the life of any person now living, while some few wish to reserve the land to the state in perpetuity.

Go to the Railroads for Land.

At present most people wanting land do not go to the government for it if he wishes to locate in Arizona. He goes to the Santa Fe railroad. Just now the Santa Fe's price for its land grant holdings, some millions of acres, is \$12 per acre. The majority of land in Arizona that is of any real value is taken up. Much of the barren land, of course, which is now of no value because of lack of water, will be reclaimed and then it will support life, but it would be folly now for a settler to file upon land of this character.

The Santa Fe's original holdings were taken from it by the government in making forest reserves and forest scrip was issued in exchange. Thus while the Santa Fe controls the new land market in Arizona, it does not have actual title to practically any. Wanting the land, it can control the market. And it is selling scrip now for \$12 per acre, thus keeping the price up and at the same time letting out enough to insure proper development of the country, development which will benefit the state as much as any other person or thing.

World Kill Irrigation Projects.

The state, including school land and the land devoted to Yavapai and Pima's debts, controls some 12,000,000 acres. It is the proposition of the ultra conservationists to enact a proposition into the constitution to hold this land in perpetuity if the other members will consent; at least for a hundred years. If this is done, irrigation projects which are now being considered cannot possibly come to fruition, while the Santa Fe railroad, it appears, will be given an absolute monopoly of the land market, and it is highly probable its scrip will go at once to a figure at which none will wish to purchase.

Concrete example is what will explain the situation better than any type. If a person wishes to purchase 1000 acres of land for an irrigation project, he is now under the necessity of going to the Santa Fe and buying scrip, because there is no other scrip to be had in adequate quantity. He then goes and applies his scrip to the land and the title passes from the government. If the state is at liberty to sell its land, the irrigatorist will select his irrigation site, then apply to

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RECORD BROKEN ON CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS

Wednesday was the biggest day for collections in the history of the El Paso custom office, for on that day the local office collected \$18,500, which is \$1500 more than has ever been collected on any one day previous. The greatest amount of the customs collections are for cattle importations and El Paso leads the United States as a port of entry for this class of imports.

THE BRAZILIAN NAVY IS ENDED

Men Win Their Points by
Holding City Under Siege
Until They Are Granted.

MANY SHOTS FIRED AT RIO JANEIRO

Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Nov. 25.—Naval mutineers surrendered today, congress voting amnesty. The demands of the naval men were granted. They include more pay and the abolition of corporal punishment.

All night the guns of the mutinous navy were trained upon this city and about 1 o'clock one of the mutinous fleet fired upon the arsenal. The cannonading caused a panicky feeling in the city, but the guns of the arsenal did not respond and the firing soon ceased. No great damage was done.

Congress met in extraordinary session this morning, granted amnesty to the mutinous sailors and conceded their demands.

The mutinous crews immediately surrendered and the revolt was at an end.

The Mutiny.

The mutiny broke out about 10 o'clock at night, November 22. As Capt. Neves, commanding the battleship Minas Geraes, came back from dinner on board the French training ship Duguay Trouin, he heard a violent uproar and a fusillade of shots. It was the crew of his vessel, who had revolted.

Capt. Neves and two other officers offered resistance to some of the sailors and were killed and one officer was mortally wounded. The insurrectionary movement then broke out on board the other new Brazilian Dreadnought, the battleship Sao Paulo, and the ship Bahia. A plain sailor of the first class named Jean Candido, took command of the squadron.

Defy the President.

The mutineers sent a message by radiograph to president Forster setting forth their claims for an immediate abolition of corporal punishment on board ship, an increase in their pay, according to the program submitted to congress some time ago, and the refusal of the work with which they are burdened by reason of the maintenance of incomplete crews. The statement added that a bombardment of the city and of the other ships in the harbor would follow the refusal of the demands. The government refrained from replying and the ships fired upon the city. This continued at intervals all night on November 23. Little damage resulted.

The torpedo boat destroyers remained loyal and anchored in the farthest corner of the bay.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 23rd, the Minas Geraes, the Sao Paulo, the Bahia and the battleship Marshall Floriana crossed the bar and fired on the fortress, which refrained from responding.

Visit From an Official.

About 1 o'clock in the afternoon a small boat flying a white flag went alongside the Sao Paulo. It carried deputy Carvalho, a retired naval officer, who desired to talk with the mutineers.

A little later the deputy returned to shore and made a report to the chamber of deputies, which had been convened in special session to deal with the revolt.

Later delegate Carvalho again went out to the Sao Paulo, carrying conditions of surrender to the mutineers. The crew, however, declared their intention not to give in until congress voted a measure of general amnesty.

WOMEN TAKE A FLY AT MOULIN ROUGE

Want It Stopped, But Officials Can't Find That
It Is Naughty.

Waco, Tex., Nov. 25.—A petition signed by prominent Waco women was presented to the city commission today requesting the suppression of the play "The Queen of the Moulin Rouge," which is billed here for tomorrow night.

The commission wired various Texas cities to learn in what respect the play can be held up and have received assurance that "there is nothing objectionable but the name."

AIMS OF MADERO; HIS PROCLAMATION

New York, Nov. 25.—A manifesto credited to and signed by Francisco I. Madero, calling on the people of Mexico to rise against the government of Gen. Diaz has been made public here by friends of Madero.

The manifesto is dated San Luis Potosi, Mexico, October 5, 1910. A footnote asserts that the call is for private circulation up to November 15, and that thereafter it is to be circulated broadcast.

"In their struggle for the triumph of the ideals of liberty and justice, peoples are compelled at certain moments to make the greatest sacrifices," the manifesto begins, "our beloved fatherland has reached a sad stage. A despotism, such as we Mexicans have not been accustomed to bear since we procured our independence, oppresses us to such a degree that it has become intolerable.

"This unlawful and ruthless situation can no longer exist," the manifesto continues. "The people designated me as a candidate for the presidency, not because they have discerned in me the gifts of a statesman or ruler, but the manliness of a patriot, determined, if necessary, to sacrifice himself, provided liberty can be achieved."

"In virtue of the above and as an

echo of the national will, I declare herewith the past elections to be illegal and the republic to be without lawful government, and I assume provisionally the presidency of the republic until the people may designate its rulers in conformity with the law. To attain this end, it is necessary to remove from power the audacious usurpers that, as sole title of legality, display scandalous and immoral election frauds."

The Proclamation.

"(1) The elections held in June and July of the current year are hereby declared null and void.

"(2) The actual government of Gen. Diaz is denied recognition.

"(3) In order to avoid as far as possible the troubles resulting from all revolutionary commotions, the laws promulgated by the actual government are declared to be in force until they may be reformed through constitutional methods. Under these circumstances, the obligations incurred toward foreign governments by the Porfirian administration previous to the 20th of the coming month, shall be duly respected.

"(4) In addition to the constitution and the laws in force the principle of nonrecognition of the president and vice president of the republic, of the

governors of the states and municipal presidents is declared to be supreme law in the republic.

"(5) I assume the character of provisional president of the united states of Mexico with the power and required faculties of making war on the usurper government of general Diaz. As soon as the capital of the republic and more than one-half of the state of the federation shall be in the power of the forces of the people, the provisional president will call extraordinary general elections, to be held one month later, and he will turn over his powers to the president-elect, as soon as the elections shall be known.

"(6) Before retiring, the provisional president shall render account to congress of the use made by him of the powers conferred by this present plan.

Date of Uprising.

"(7) On the 20th of November from 6 o'clock p. m. on, all the citizens of the republic will take up arms to thrust from power the authorities governing it now.

"(8) In case the authorities offer armed resistance, they shall be compelled by force of arms to respect the popular will, but the laws of war shall be rigorously observed in such cases. Attention is also called of every Mexican.

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BRIDGE BURNS CLOSE TO TORREON

Insurrectionists Set Fire to
It According to a Letter
From Torreon.

AMERICANS HELP TO HIRE POLICE

A Torreon man who is now in El Paso, received a number of letters from friends in Mexico, all declaring that things are quiet there now, and detailing some of the past trouble. One of the letters predicts that there will be further trouble and says Americans helped to hire extra police in Torreon, and one of them contains information of the burning of a bridge on the National Railways that has not yet been chronicled.

A letter from a Parral business man under date of yesterday, says: "We have been having a very strenuous time in Parral for the last two days, but the government forces have the situation well in hand and everything is quiet at the present moment, and we do not anticipate any more trouble."

"All the business houses opened this morning as usual. "About 20 men were killed on Monday, including one American named name of Lawton, and another American by the name of Storey was seriously injured, both men having been shot accidentally."

Quiet at Torreon.

A Torreon letter, dated November 23, says: "We are having some scrappy times around Lerdo and Gomez Palacio, but there have been no disturbances in Torreon as yet. I understand that the authorities made 'good Indians' out of five or six of the would-be 'Maderistas' by performing their hides with lead pellets, a la Mauser."

Foreigners Help Hire Police.

A Torreon business man writes as follows: "My numerous Mexican friends assure me that no foreigner will suffer from outside that business loss occasioned by things being upset. Things, of course, are in an uproar politically, and a meeting of the business men was held at the jefatura Tuesday. I attended."

"The city was without the proper police protection and not sufficient money in the treasury to add the desired force. We contributed to make up the deficit and have enough police to feel safe. We have some 1400 troops, well organized, that are doing good work. The outcome is hard to predict. Frankly, I fear that it will last until the death of some of our present rulers and the reestablishment of the new people. While not active all the time, it will keep the country unsettled."

Bridge Burned.

Another Torreon letter, dated November 23, says: "There has been no fighting at all in Torreon. There was fighting in Lerdo and Gomez and a few were killed, but not more than 15 or 20 in both places. If that many. There has been fighting out at San Antonio ranch, the other side of the smelter, and some killed there, but I don't know how many. In Torreon there has not even been a sign of an uprising. The business houses closed a day at the request of the jefe, but that was all."

"A bridge was burned at Loma and one train was delayed. Outside of that, all trains are on time. Troops are being sent to Parral steadily. I went to Loma the next morning to see where the bridge was burned. It was about 120 feet long. Engineer Boyles of an approaching freight train, saw the bridge burning and stopped in time to prevent a wreck."

CARRIERS' DAY.

Tomorrow being the last Saturday of the month, The Herald carries and presents bills for the month of November. Subscribers will kindly note the above and be ready for the boys.

ALL IS QUIET IN THE REGION OF CANANEA

YAKUIS NOT BEING ARMED

San Juan, Mexico, Nov. 25.—There is not the least bit of truth in the reports that soldiers have been sent to Agua Prieta from here, as reported in dispatches from Douglas. There never has been 800 soldiers in this city, and the full quota at the garrison is generally about 150. At present there is about 85 men at the garrison, 40 having been sent to Naco last week.

No trouble is expected here nor has there been any excitement during the past week, since the arrest of 11 men, who have since been released.

Reports from Hermosillo, Guaymas and Mazatlan state nothing of any expected trouble, nor of any occurring in the last few days.

The story about the revolutionists of Cananea furnishing arms and ammunition to Yakui Indians is nothing but a hoax.

REYES DOES NOT INTEND TO RETURN

Says He Is Busy in Paris.
Limantour Is Also
There.

Paris, France, Nov. 25.—Gen. Herlando Reyes, former governor of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, who came to Paris some time ago on a "military mission" for the Mexican government, denies that he intends to return to Mexico to take a hand in the revolution.

To a reporter of the Associated Press, Gen. Reyes expressed the opinion that president Diaz, whom he described as "a great patriot," would restore order and afterward adopt effective measures for allaying the present popular discontent in Mexico. Of Francisco I. Madero, leader of the revolutionists, Gen. Reyes said: "Madero lacks in experience. He has had no public care that would make him formidable. Should some man with greater prestige and a popular following, especially a man of influence with the army appear behind him the situation might possibly become grave."

Gen. Reyes said he expected to remain here long enough to complete the mission with which he is charged. Jose Yves Limantour, Mexican minister of finance, is also in Paris, having arrived several months ago with his wife, who is under medical treatment.

Dr. Limantour declares that the situation in Mexico was in no sense serious. Local agitation, he said, had been magnified by Texas frontier reports into a general revolutionary movement. Madero, he said, who is a wealthy son of a former governor of Coahuila was a well meaning but deluded socialist doctrinaire, who imagines that he was inspired by the spirit of Benito Juarez to regenerate the Mexican democracy.

"Madero spent his fortune lavishly in a socialist propaganda in industrial centers," said Dr. Limantour. "Hence the present agitation in Puebla and Orizaba, where many refugee anarchists from Barcelona, Spain, are living."

Chief at Zacatecas.

M. E. Chaffin, a mining man located near Zacatecas, arrived on Friday morning's National Railway train. He reports that there has been no trouble in that locality, and that all is quiet.

MEXICO CITY REPORTS

ALL QUIET IN TORREON.

Torreón, Mex., Nov. 25.—Reports received from Torreón say that conditions there are quiet. The government has bought up all arms in that region and merchants have canceled orders for munitions of war. Soldiers Thursday brought in some stragglers at Torreón.

The war department denies any defection in the army anywhere.

TROOPS ENOUGH IN TEXAS

Washington, D. C., Nov. 25.—General Hoyt, commander of the department of Texas, telegraphed the war department today that conditions on the American side of the border were quiet. Yesterday the war department offered to supply Gen. Hoyt with reinforcements, to be drawn from the department of Colorado, if he wished them. Apparently the troops at present on the Rio Grande are regarded as sufficient to prevent armed parties from crossing the Rio Grande into Mexico, as Gen. Hoyt has made no application for more troops.

LEADER SAID TO HAVE BEEN SHOT IN BATTLE

ANOTHER REPORT SAYS HE FELL FROM A
TRAITOR'S WOUND.

American Troops From Arizona, Headed by Gen. Earl D. Thomas, to Enforce Neutrality on Arizona Border—No Fighting Reported Anywhere in Republic of Mexico Today, Although Fight Is Said to Have Occurred in Coahuila Sunday.

From every section of northern Mexico today come reports that all is quiet and at night it is reported anywhere. Laredo dispatches say there was a brush in Coahuila at Guerrero and Francisco I. Madero, the leader of the Mexican trouble, is reported wounded. Arizona troops, headed by Gen. Earl D. Thomas, have gone to the border to enforce neutrality. Encouraging reports come from all parts of Mexico.

Laredo, Texas, Nov. 25.—That Mexican troops met and defeated a body of revolutionists yesterday near Guerrero is positively learned here today but the report that Madero had fallen wounded, perhaps fatally, is unconfirmed. Another fight occurred at Camargo last night but there was no casualties.

Troops sent from Monterey are rapidly filling up the towns and over-awing the rebels.

Fredrico Viadurri, a cousin to Madero, employed as an operator in the Mexican telegraph office in Nueva Laredo, was refused admittance to the United States today because of his relationship.

The bull fights for which elaborate plans had been made for next week at Nueva Laredo, have been ordered abandoned, the government fearing an outbreak at such a celebration.

TROOPS TO ARIZONA BORDER.

Prescott, Ariz., Nov. 25.—Although everything is reported quiet along the border, Gen. Earl D. Thomas left with company B, 15th infantry, for Naco, Arizona, early today.

There is a rumor that the entire garrison of three companies will leave Whipple barracks for the border Saturday.

Army officers say the cavalry at Fort Huachuca has also been ordered to the border. The movement is considered merely a precautionary measure in order to protect American interests in case of an outbreak and to guard against a violation of the neutrality laws.

MADERO REPORTED WOUNDED.

Eagle Pass, Texas, Nov. 25.—Authentic advices reaching here today are to the effect that Francisco I. Madero was seriously wounded but not in battle at Guerrero. It is said that while a battle was being fought Monday, Madero, with 10 men, crossed the Rio Grande from India and went to his own ranch, where he prepared to join forces at Guerrero. While en route, Madero was stabbed by a companion while they were walking behind the rest. The Mexican escaped. Madero was brought back to the American side and is now in hiding.

A company of cavalry sent up the river for a scout has not yet returned. Another detachment of 50 has been sent to investigate. No reports of fighting were received today.

ANOTHER REPORT.

The Mexican commander in Ciudad Porfirio Diaz last night informed customs collector R. W. Dove that Madero was severely wounded in a fight Thursday at Guerrero between his forces and 200 rurales and cavalry commanded by Col. Escobedo and Lieut. Nicolson Valdez.

The commander said that his advices came directly from a trustworthy citizen of Guerrero, who came in during the day. According to the report, Madero led his force when the federal troops engaged them. The engagement was fierce for a time.

Customs collector Dove has been unable to obtain confirmation of the reported wounding of Madero, although he says Mexican officials at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz assure him it is true.

SAYS ALL QUIET AT MOCTEZUMA

Station Agent There Says
People Are Now All
With Diaz.

J. L. Vaughan, telegraph operator and station agent at Moctezuma, 110 miles south of El Paso on the National railroad, came to El Paso last night and says that the telegraph lines are all open along that railroad and that the latest word from all the agents along the lines of the railroad is that the insurrection in Mexico is suppressed and that practically there is no war.

The agitation of the insurrectos in looting stores and houses of the people in the small towns and in the ranches has turned the people, who formerly may have sympathized with them, strongly against the insurrectos and they are now strong supporters of the Diaz government. He has talked with hundreds of the Mexicans who live between here and the city of Chihuahua and found them opposed to the insurrectionists and ready to take up arms for the government if called upon.

The Americans around Moctezuma are going along as if nothing had happened and J. C. Brooks, a mining man from Chihuahua, is shipping out to the mountains several wagonloads of supplies to the Nicolas Bravos mine 29 miles west of Moctezuma, which he has leased from Francisco Orozco as the representative of German capitalists who are going to work the mine for zinc.

There has been absolutely no trouble in or near the city of Chihuahua and business has been in progress as usual," says Charlie M. Newman. Mr. Newman was in Chihuahua since Sunday, and reports that there were no grounds for fear of interests there.

"I went down the Mexico Northwestern line," he says, "and all that I heard there was that a troop train had been derailed and some soldiers killed. I don't believe that any rails had been removed. It was an accident only."

Mr. Newman has brought a copy of a petition complaining of false press reports. It was signed by 1000 foreign residents of the city of Chihuahua. The petition declares, as The Herald has contended from the beginning, that "there has not been any disturbance of any nature in the city of Chihuahua, and that all is quiet there."

MONTEREY ORDEALLY.

Monterey, Mexico, Nov. 25.—This city is as orderly as ever. The police and military have the situation completely in hand. There is no evidence of the revolution beyond the fact that the city is without regular telegraph connection with the outside world.

"DUST BARBERS JAILED OR ARE ON THE RUN"

Supt. Geo. Rutledge, of the Mexico Northwestern, states that the reports of bridges having been blown up on that road west of Chihuahua are entirely without foundation and that the big lumber plant at Madera and construction camps were not molested.

"Everything is quiet along the entire line; what revolutionists are not dead or in jail have taken to the hills, with government troops in hot pursuit," he declared.

Mr. Rutledge says the reports of derailing the train and shooting soldiers were correct, but that no bridges were burned.